



MISS HELEN SCOTT HAY

Of Chicago, who heads a large party of American Red Cross nurses, who are going abroad on a special tour to care for the wounded in the European war. Miss Hay is the first to depart. It will be followed by many others to take up work in Belgium and along the northern French frontier.

Geography of the War Zone

Geographic Society Issues War Geography Primer

The National Geographic society is issuing in installments a primer of European war geography. The locations and descriptions of some places frequently mentioned in the war news have already been printed. Others follow.

HOBOKEN. A Belgian town of about 14,000 population, on the right bank of the Scheldt, about four miles above Antwerp. It is only a few miles from the shipping and wharves, which the Cockfield firm of London has established there. Many wealthy American merchants have villas in Hoboken, and it is the headquarters of several of the leading rowing clubs on the Scheldt.

LA ROCHE. A small town in the Belgian Ardennes, remarkable for its antiquity and its picturesque situation. Its name is derived from its position on a rock commanding the River Ourthe. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the French and imperialists fought frequently in the neighborhood. It is famous as a tourist center. Among the local curiosities is the Duplo-Chateau, a freak of nature, being the apparent replica of a medieval castle.

SOLIGNES. A town of about 1,000 population, in the province of Hainaut, Belgium, owing its prosperity to the important blue granite quarries in the neighborhood. The forest of Solignes extended

into the middle ages over the southern part of Hainaut up to the walls of Brussels, and is immortalized in Byron's "Childe Harold." The first blow toward its gradual contraction was struck when Napoleon ordered 20,000 troops to be cut down in it to build the celebrated Balaclava for the invasion of England. A considerable portion of the forest in the neighborhood of Waterloo was assigned in 1815 to the Duke of Wellington and to the holder of the title as long as it contained.

STAVELT. An ancient town of Belgium, in the southern part of the province of Liège. There Charles Martel gained a signal victory over Konstantin in 719. A monastery had been established there half a century before the famous battle of the Marston. Only the tower of the old church, the abbey remains, and the shrine of St. Remacle is preserved in the parish church. The town has about 6,000 inhabitants.

INTERBURG. The church on the border in the province of Liège, Belgium, has approximately 1,000 inhabitants and was founded in the fourteenth century by the knights of the Teutonic order. In 1699 it was besieged by the Swedes. In 1701 it suffered severely from a fire, and in 1710-1711 from pestilence. It is 37 miles by railway east of Brussels, and is a manufacturing center for shoes, coats, hats, leather and boots, and has a considerable trade in cereals, vegetables, flax, linen and wool.

DIENHOFEN. A fortified town of Germany in Lorraine, called by the French "Thionville," is situated on the Moselle river, 22 miles north from Metz by rail. It is here that the German crown prince is said to have met and defeated the French. Dienhofen was captured by the French in 1642, was afterward fortified by Vauban and was severely bombarded in 1870, when it surrendered to the Prussians.

MATHEUSE. A town in northern France, in the department of Nord, about 20 miles from the Belgian frontier. As a fortress, Matheuse has an old citadel of bastion trace which serves as the center of an important entrenched camp of 15 miles perimeter, constructed in the most part after the war of 1830, but since modernized and augmented. It is an important manufacturing center with a population of 20,000. In 1870-1871, the city was razed a number of times and was subsequently besieged in 1914, but was compelled to capitulate after a vigorous resistance in the Hundred Days.

ANGERAPPE. A river in extreme eastern East Prussia, running south and southwest into the Mauer sea. It is about 20 miles long and parallels the Russian frontier its whole length.

BRUSSELS. The capital of East Flanders, Belgium, at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Zenne. The city is divided by the river, and by canals, some of which are numerous islands connected by over 200 bridges. In the center of the city stands the undisturbed tower of the Minster, some 300 feet high. It is 115-1300. One of the most interesting institutions is the great botanical garden of the German and Dutch waterworks, which constitutes a little out of itself. It is surrounded by walls and a moat and contains numerous small houses, 18 convents and a church. Seven hundred Beguines—women devoted to good

works—live there. Thionville was captured by the French in 1838, 1708 and 1745. The treaty of peace following the war of 1871 between Great Britain and the United States was signed here in 1814. It has a population of approximately 175,000. A great exposition was held here during 1913 in which Germany, Holland, England, and France took part.

OSTEND. The Atlantic city of Belgium with a population of about 45,000, situated at almost the central point of the 42 miles of sea coast that belongs to Belgium. In the middle ages it was strongly fortified, but in 1865 the last vestiges of its ramparts were removed. Since then a new town has been created in which a solid granite dique or parade over two miles long, containing a canal, and a race course are features. Ostend is in direct railroad communication with Brussels, Cologne and Berlin.

CHIMAY. A town in the extreme southeast of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, dating from the seventh century. Its population is approximately 5,000. Owing to its proximity to the French frontier it has undergone many sieges, the last of which was in 1640, when Turpin gave orders that it should be reduced to such ruin that it could never stand another. It is situated on the White Water river, which in its lower course becomes the Vinifera, a tributary of the Meuse.

KIELCE. A town of Russian Poland, capital of the Kielce government. It is 152 miles by rail south of Warsaw, situated in a picturesque, hilly country. Its population exceeds 25,000. The squares and boulevards are lined with handsome modern buildings. The principal factories are those of spinning, cotton printing and cement works.

NANCY. A town of about 100,000 population, 40 miles long on the northwestern frontier of France, said by the French government to be the front of its army which follows from Longwy, Metz, and Verdun, and crosses the Meuse canal. This line is about 25 miles in length and is the main line of frontier defense between France and Germany.

ADEN LA ROMAN. A small town on the French side of the Franco-German boundary, said by the French to be the only French town held by the Germans at this time. It is 28 miles northeast of Verdun and 12 miles northwest of Metz.

VISSEUR. One of the chief principal military stations of the eastern frontier of Russia, 45 miles east of the capital, St. Petersburg, where the assassins took place that were the immediate cause of the European war. The town is about 10 miles west of the Servian frontier.

ABST. A town in western Belgium, situated on the west bank of the Deender river, midway between Brussels and Ghent, 16 miles from each place. It was the ancient capital of what was called imperial Flanders. Thierry Martens here set up one of the first printing presses in Europe. Its population is about 25,000. The city and the surrounding region are famous for their hop gardens and linen bleaching establishments. The meadows south of Abst are often covered with linen undergoing a bleaching process.

DEENDER RIVER. A stream that flows in two branches on the Belgian-French frontier and flows north into the Scheldt near Yverdon, at a point about half way between Antwerp and Ghent. It is, in a general way, the eastern border of Flanders.

TERMONDE. One of the five fortified places in Belgium on the Deender river near the confluence with the Scheldt. Its fortifications are old, consisting of two forts and a walled city. It was here that Louis XIV was forced to sign a treaty in 1697, because his defenders opposed the attack, and flooded the country. Just as the Hollanders are said to propose to do if their territory is invaded. The population is approximately 11,000.

MEUSE. A town in southern Belgium, the capital of Hainaut since the eighteenth century, at which time Charlemagne recognized it as such. It has a long military history, with numerous sieges, being many times fortified, dismantled and fortified again, and being finally made an unfortified city in 1862. It is a flourishing city of about 30,000 inhabitants, and is the central point of Belgium's great coal district, the Borinage.

VALENCIENNES. A French frontier town with a population of about 28,000, 30 miles southwest of Lille, at the confluence of the Rhonelle and the Scheldt. It is in the heart of a great industrial district, continuous with the Anglo coal region. It is a French edition of the city of Liege, except that it is unfortified, the old fortifications having been transformed into pleasure grounds and drives. In 1862 it was taken by Louis XIV, after an eight-day siege, 1793 it surrendered after a bombardment of 45 days, and in 1815 it defended itself successfully.

BLAMONT. A French town between



\$1.00 to \$1.40 Silks 79c

This lot contains plain crepe-de-chine, plain taffetas, plain tussorah, plain pongee, striped tub silks, plaid silks and black and white checks, widths ranging from 24 to 28 inches; \$1.00 to \$1.50 values, all at one price (two days only), per yard. **79c**

Royal Society Packages 1/2 Price

200 packages of the Royal Society Goods to be closed out at exactly Half Price. The packages contain such goods as children's dresses, caps, jackets, bibs, corset covers, brassieres, combination suits and scarfs. The regular prices ranging from 25c to \$1.00. On Sale at 1/2 Price. Art Department.

Linen Squares 1/2 Price

One lot of hand embroidered and drawnwork Squares, size 36-inch. Prices as follows:
\$2.50 Linen Squares for **\$1.25**
\$2.75 Linen Squares for **\$1.38**
\$3.00 Linen Squares for **\$1.50**
\$3.75 Linen Squares for **\$1.80**
\$4.50 Linen Squares for **\$2.25**
\$4.75 Linen Squares for **\$2.38**
\$5.00 Linen Squares for **\$2.50**
\$7.00 Linen Squares for **\$3.50**

Cotton Vests and Pants, 50c
Women's fall weight Cotton Vests; high neck and long sleeves, Dutch neck and elbow sleeves, pants to match in knee or ankle length, per garment. **50c**

Women's Cotton Corset Covers 50c
This is just the garment for these cool mornings—high neck, long or short sleeves. Knit Underwear Department. **\$5.00**

GIDDINGS & KIRKWOOD
GIDDINGS BROS.

Another Great Sale of Silks Wonderful Values

We have left from the summer season a number of Silks which we desire to close out. You will see from reading the following very special values that they are Silks you need right now, and the savings are so great you should not fail to investigate.

\$1.50 to \$3 Silks 95c

This lot contains silk poplins, 40 inches wide, 38-inch Canton crepes, and all silk plaid ratine; 27 inches wide; only a few pieces of each; \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 values; to close these out, we offer them in this two days' special silk sale at the price, per yard. **95c**

\$2.00 to \$3.00 Silks \$1.39
This lot contains 36-inch Colored Moire, in Russian green, mahogany, navy, wistaria and Copenhagen; also Brocade Crepes, in light blue, pink, Copenhagen and black; Figured Crepe de Chines and Pussywillow Taffetas; these are exceptionally good values at, per yard. **\$1.39**

1/3 to 1/4 of Regular Price for Summer Dresses

We have several beautiful Summer Dresses to be closed out at 1-3 to 1-4 of the regular price. A chance to get a good looking dress at a very low price.

One lot of Wash Dresses that sold regular up to \$9.00. **\$2.95**
A few Evening Dresses that we have marked at **\$29.00** and **\$39.00**. Originally sold for three times as much.

NEGLEGES, 1/2 PRICE
We have a few Crepe de Chine Negligees to be closed out at exactly Half Price.

ANOTHER collection of fresh, new models, in all black, others with the fashionable white trimmings and still others with the metallic finishes. Altogether a charming assemblage at \$5.00



Warner's Corset 1.25 Value 95c

A new fall model of the well-known Warner's Corset, made up in an attractive figured coutil, has the popular low bust and long hip; a full range of sizes. **\$1.25** value. Special **95c**

Sanitary Aprons 50c Value 39c

This Apron is made of fine nainsook, rubberized material, is odorless and waterproof, will launder nicely, is as pliable as fine linen. **50c** value. Special **39c**

Outing Flannel Gowns 85c to \$2.50

We call special attention to our fall stock of Outing Flannel Gowns, in white and colors, made of the best grade outing to be had, made full size, in a variety of styles, military or flat collar, or collarless, in plain or pajama effects. Also low neck and short sleeve styles.

Special attention is called to our Gowns in extra large size and extra lengths. Prices **85c** to **\$2.50**

We are also showing a good line of Outing Flannel Pajamas. **Children's Sweaters**
We are showing Children's Sweaters in white and colors, all sizes from 6 months to 14 years. **Second floor.**

175 miles down that sea from Port Arthur.

WAR AFFECTS RADIUM PRODUCTION

The European war has for the present, at least, totally closed the European market to American radium. As is well known, the uranium ore of Colorado and Utah are sold exclusively for their radium content, so little use being known for the uranium that the ore cannot be sold for their content of that element. The closure of the European market leaves but one known buyer, so that while the war

lasts and probably for some time afterward, the market will be restricted, and without the benefit of competition.

Had the hills introduced in congress been passed, the United States government would probably also have been in the market as a buyer, and the miner might have had at least the choice between two purchasers.

By the use of improved ovens which collected the byproducts, the cost industry of the United States saved \$16,070,000 last year, which would have been wasted by old methods of manufacture.

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young! Bring Back Its Natural Color, Gloss and Thickness

Common garden sage, pressed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will in a few days restore faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents, a large bottle at drug stores, known as Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Tonic. This is a wonderful lot of moss.



CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA REVIEWING TROOPS ORDERED TO FRONT

ORIGINALS IN POOR CONDITION

Fall Clothes and Hats

Of Authority for Yungelo's
D. and F. Clothes give you all the style, service and value you are entitled to.
From Clothes Love the clothes made for you and the weatherable style.

D. and F. Suits \$15 and \$20
D. and F. Hats \$2 and \$3

Fit Guaranteed Alterations Free.
THE DEER North Tejon

CHILEAN SHIPS MAY FLY AMERICAN FLAG

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 4.—Government and commercial circles are studying the possibility of replacing the maritime traffic which has been suspended by the war, with ships flying the Chilean or the United States flag.

11 MINERS ENTOMBED AT ADAMSON, OKLA.

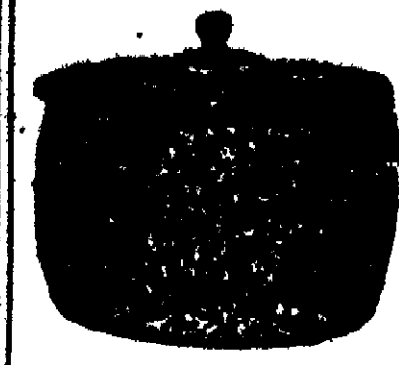
MALESTER, Okla., Sept. 4.—Eleven miners are imprisoned tonight in the mine of the Union Coal company at Adamson, Okla., as a result of cave-in which blocked the mine entrance. Rescuers are digging through the wall of an adjoining mine.

Your Saturday Shopping List at

The Emporium

Specials at the Soap Counter

- White Russian and Lenox Soap, 3 bars 10c
- 10c 1-lb. Ivory Soap, Saturday 5c
- (Only one bar to a customer at 5c)
- A lot of 5c Toilet Soaps, 3 for 1c
- Star Powdered Ammonia, unequalled for whitening clothes and will not injure the finest fabric. A disinfectant as well as a cleanser. 5c bar
- 25c Kleenex the modern cleanser for woollens, silks, laces and general household use. Safe and economical as it contains no dangerous or inflammable chemicals; special 15c
- Quart bottle of Household Ammonia or Bleaching 10c
- 3 boxes of finest Matches 10c
- Our large 10c rolls of fine quality Toilet Paper, 4 rolls 25c

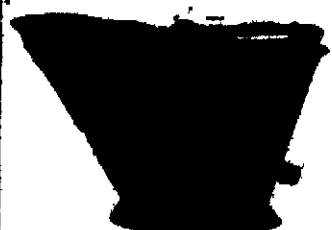


6 and 8 quart Gray Granite Fire-serving Kettles, Special Saturday

15c

Try Our Good Hosiery

- Burton Fashioned Hose for women, double heels and toes, pair 25c
- Sister Stockings for girls reinforced heels and toes in black, sizes 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, splendid value at 15c a pair.
- Sister Stockings in white, in all sizes, special 2 pairs for 25c.
- Johnnie Jones Stockings for boys, a good strong hose for school wear, big value at 15c a pair.
- Sutrite Hose for girls a fine ribbed medium weight, spliced heel and toe, silk lisle finish, 25c value, special, 21c.



Fifteen-inch Japanned Coal Hod, Special Saturday

19c

Canning Season Supplies

- Jelly Glasses, 4-3 pint, plain oval shapes, with covers, dozen, 23c.
- Jelly Glasses, low fluted shape with covers, moulds jelly beautifully; dozen, 25c.
- Best quality jar Rubbers, dozen, 8c.
- Porcelain lined jar Caps; dozen, 19c.

Fishing Tackle at Half Price

—All fishing tackle reels, lines, rods, leaders, spinners, trout flies, creels, nets, etc., etc., priced to go. Our regular prices save you money so get tackle now at just half our usual low prices.

Wall Paper at Half Price

A final clearance of all wall paper in stock at just half our usual low prices. It will pay you to buy for future needs. Look over the good patterns included.

EVERY BRITON ABLE TO BEAR ARMS URGED TO JOIN COLORS

(Continued From Page One)

He mentioned the siege of Liege and enumerated countless outrages on the part of what he termed "buccaneering adventures." He declared that the greatest crime against civilization was the seeking of Louvain. "This man," he continued, "was performed by blind, barbarian, more than stark facts, we would see this country of ours blotted from the pages of history."

Indian Troops on Way.
The British prime minister declared that the invasion of Belgium was the first step in a greater policy to crush the freedom and autonomy of the free states of Europe.

Referring to the Indian troops, Premier Asquith said that two divisions of that magnificent army were already on their way. Their association with the home and the Dominion troops he declared, would maintain the flag, which symbolizes unity and which no arms could discover or dishonor.

Referring to affairs at home, the premier declared that since the order of mobilization had been given, he had secured 250,000 recruits, had been secured. He made an appeal to uncommissioned officers to return to the army and offer their services. The premier said his appeal was addressed as much to employers as to the men, who should be assured of reinstatement in their position on their return.

As to the progress of the war the premier declared that in his judgment, in whatever direction he looked there was abundant grounds for pride and comfort.

Will Be Long Struggle
"I will not say more," he said, "because I think we should bear in mind that we are at the present time watching the fluctuations of fortune in the early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle. We must cultivate patience, endurance and steadfastness, and everyone must do his or her appropriate part in the common cause."

"Our self-governing dominions throughout the empire without any solicitation on our part congratulated with a spontaneousness that difficulty unparalleled in history their determination to make our cause their own."

Memories of Great Deeds
Finally, let us recall the memories of the great men and the great deeds of the past. Let us not forget the duty message of the younger life in his last public utterance in this Guildhall Hall.

England has as I have said to her exertions and will I trust save Europe by her example.

The England of those days gave a noble answer to his appeal and did not sheathe the sword until, after nearly 20 years fighting, the freedom of Europe was secured. Let us go on and do likewise.

The Guildhall meeting was addressed also by Thomas Law, leader of the Unionist party in the house of commons and former Premier Balfour.

Mr. Law declared that the key to peace or war had been in Berlin for nearly a generation. The head of the German government had merely to whisper the word "peace" and there would have been no war. He did not speak that word. Mr. Law continued but drew the sword and may the accused answer for which he stood proud by it.

Mr. Balfour said that Great Britain had entered the war because honor and interests could not be divorced and because of a nation which strove

for great power but which was utterly ignorant how to use it.

With great emotion the premier called attention to the fact that it was just three and one-half years ago that he had, as John M. Galsworthy on the occasion of the session of the two English speaking nations of the world to settle their differences by arbitration without resorting to arms.

"No one was then sanguine enough to think or hope that the era of war was at an end," he continued, "but no one anticipated such a terrible spectacle as confronts us today at a time when we thought we were confident in the security of peace."

Prime Minister Edward Grey.
The premier paid a compliment to the policy of Mr. Edward Grey the British foreign secretary. Reviewing the incidents leading up to the war, he declared that one power and one power alone was responsible for the war and that power was Germany.

"Not a single colleague in the cabinet repented the decision which has passed from one of diplomacy to one of honor," he declared.

"It would be a criminal mistake to underestimate either the magnitude, the fighting qualities or the cunning power of the forces arrayed against the allies," the premier went on, "it would be equally foolish and insensible to belittle our own forces whether in resistance or attack."

He praised France and Russia as two of the greatest powers which did not mean to separate themselves from Great Britain any more than Great Britain meant to separate herself from them. He declared that if Great Britain were to play a worthy part in this war she must enlarge the scale of her forces, increase her numbers and multiply many times her fighting power.

Churchill Has to Speak.
Those at the meeting refused to disperse until they had heard from Winston Spencer Churchill. The first lord of the admiralty spoke briefly.

"You may rely with good confidence upon the strength and efficiency of our naval forces," he said. "That defense will enable you to live and work and draw the means of life and power from the uttermost ends of the earth."

"It will give you time and it will give you the means to create the powerful military force which this country must wield before the struggle is brought to its conclusion."

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 4.—Declaring that President Wilson and the Democratic congress had kept all the promises made to the people in the party platform Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a campaign speech here tonight added that the president had set America free to legislate without fear.

"Greater than the tariff law itself, greater than all the needed constructive legislation of this record-making administration," said Mr. Daniels, "looks up this fact. That the people may legislate without any longer fearing that our business is going to be checked or our property destroyed."

"The right to enact such laws as they conceive is best for them has at last been restored to them."

Mr. Daniels took up the administrative legislative measures and said "justice had mobilized his lobby against them with the rapidity of a European army corps."

"The propaganda of fear," he said, "was worked to the limit."

"Nobody," declared Secretary Daniels, "can say at any time that either the president or congress has merited the name of quitter. On the very night the president signed the tariff bill," he said, "we had only taken one step and summoned the congress to go forward with the next step—the currency legislation."

Great Battle of Sedan.
In the last days of August, MacMahon, accompanied by Napoleon and Douay, and another part of the French army was hemmed in at Sedan. MacMahon's army in the field was badly shattered.

Communication between Bazaine and MacMahon's armies was extremely difficult. Bazaine was bottled up in Metz, and another part of the French army was hemmed in at Strasbourg. MacMahon's army in the field was badly shattered.

At 4 p. m. on September 1, the fighting began between Sedan and Douay, and it raged all day and far into the night before the issue was decided. The French were crushingly defeated. MacMahon was wounded.

Final Low Prices on Men's and Boys' Summer Clothes

Men's Suits \$16.50

One lot of Suits, regularly priced at \$22.50, \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$30.00. Black and Navy included. H. S. & M. Kuppen 111 1/2 1st St. Clack, Pa.

\$12.50

One lot of Suits, regularly priced at \$18.00 and \$20.00. Black and Navy included. H. S. & M. Kuppen 111 1/2 1st St. Clack, Pa.

\$10.50

One lot of Suits, regularly priced at \$15.00 and \$16.50. All cool clothes made by Cloth-A-Rama.

\$9.75

100 Suits, all made by H. S. & M. Kuppen. All cool clothes made by Cloth-A-Rama. One lot of Suits, regularly priced at \$15.00 and \$16.50. All cool clothes made by Cloth-A-Rama.

\$6.50

30 Suits in this lot. Two-piece Suits, regularly priced from \$12.00 to \$27.50. Sizes 34 to 42. Light colors.

Men's Odd Pants 1/4 off

\$1.50 Pants	\$1.12	\$4.00 Pants	\$3.00
\$2.00 Pants	\$1.50	\$5.00 Pants	\$3.75
\$2.50 Pants	\$1.87	\$6.00 Pants	\$4.50
\$3.00 Pants	\$2.25	\$7.00 Pants	\$5.25
\$3.50 Pants	\$2.62	\$8.00 Pants	\$6.00
\$4.00 Pants	\$3.00	\$9.00 Pants	\$6.75
\$4.50 Pants	\$3.37	\$10.00 Pants	\$7.50
\$5.00 Pants	\$3.75	\$11.00 Pants	\$8.25
\$5.50 Pants	\$4.12	\$12.00 Pants	\$9.00
\$6.00 Pants	\$4.50	\$13.00 Pants	\$9.75
\$6.50 Pants	\$4.87	\$14.00 Pants	\$10.50
\$7.00 Pants	\$5.25	\$15.00 Pants	\$11.25
\$7.50 Pants	\$5.62	\$16.00 Pants	\$12.00
\$8.00 Pants	\$6.00	\$17.00 Pants	\$12.75
\$8.50 Pants	\$6.37	\$18.00 Pants	\$13.50
\$9.00 Pants	\$6.75	\$19.00 Pants	\$14.25
\$9.50 Pants	\$7.12	\$20.00 Pants	\$15.00
\$10.00 Pants	\$7.50	\$21.00 Pants	\$15.75
\$10.50 Pants	\$7.87	\$22.00 Pants	\$16.50
\$11.00 Pants	\$8.25	\$23.00 Pants	\$17.25
\$11.50 Pants	\$8.62	\$24.00 Pants	\$18.00
\$12.00 Pants	\$9.00	\$25.00 Pants	\$18.75
\$12.50 Pants	\$9.37	\$26.00 Pants	\$19.50
\$13.00 Pants	\$9.75	\$27.00 Pants	\$20.25
\$13.50 Pants	\$10.12	\$28.00 Pants	\$21.00
\$14.00 Pants	\$10.50	\$29.00 Pants	\$21.75
\$14.50 Pants	\$10.87	\$30.00 Pants	\$22.50
\$15.00 Pants	\$11.25		

All Men's Straw Hats Half Price

Regular Prices \$2.00 to \$5.00

Boys' Clothing 1/2 Off

Boys' Knee Pant Suits	Boys' Long Pant Suits
ONE LOT KNEE PANTS \$1.00 to \$1.50 values..... 50c	ONE LOT KNEE PANTS \$1.00 to \$1.50 values..... 50c
ONE LOT KNEE PANTS \$1.50 to \$2.00 values..... 75c	ONE LOT KNEE PANTS \$1.50 to \$2.00 values..... 75c
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Wilbur's GRAB SALE

Makers of Fine Canned
 28 S. TEJON FINANCIAL

TODAY IS THE LAST DAY

Of our big final clearance sale. Don't miss the opportunity of a lifetime to get a suit at unheard of prices.

AT \$20 TO \$30 SUITS NOW

\$12.50

AT \$33 TO \$45 SUITS NOW

\$20.00

M.

GREENBERG

New York Tailor and Clothier
16 S. TEJON ST.

Geography of the War Zone

Geographic Society Issues War Geography Primer

The National Geographic society is issuing in installments a primer of European war geography. The locations and descriptions of some of the places frequently mentioned in the news have already been printed elsewhere.

POSEN Capital of the Province of Posen, Prussia, situated in a wide and sandy plain at the confluence of the Odra and the Warthe rivers, 160 miles east of Berlin and 35 miles from the Russian Poland frontier. The city lies at the center of a network of railroads connecting it with Berlin, Breslau, Thorn, Kreuzburg and Schneidemühl. Its population in the sixteenth century reached 20,000, but sank to 12,000 in the eighteenth century. Today it has approximately 150,000 inhabitants. The line of fortifications were removed in 1902 and the city has been completely modernized. Posen is the headquarters of the Fifth Army corps and in times of peace has a garrison of 100,000 men. The manufacturing of machinery, spirits, furniture, sugar and beer are the principal industries.

OSTROUPE An east Prussian town of about 15,000 inhabitants, 5 miles by rail northeast of Thorn and 20 miles west of Allenstein, on Lake Brewars, and at the junction of lines to Marien, Elbing and Schneidmühl. It is 33 miles north of the Russian Poland boundary. Ostroupe has a castle built by the Teutonic knights in 1278. The manufactures are machinery, beer, spirits and wood. For a century and a half it has been the residence of the grand masters of the Teutonic order, a religious organization which controlled that region. On the decline of that order in the middle of the fifteenth century their castle passed into the hands of the Poles. It was allowed to fall into decay by them, but has been restored by the Germans. And now is one of the most important secular buildings dating from the middle ages.

CALAIS An important port on the north coast of France and only 22 miles across the strait from Dover. England, Dover, in turn, is only 35 miles from London. Calais is 32 miles northwest of Lille. The population of the city is about 35,000. Formerly Calais was a celebrated fortress. It is now defended by four forts, none of which is of modern construction. It also has a citadel, built 250 years ago, and a few modern batteries. The old tower stands on an island, hemmed in by the canal and the harbor basin, which divide it from the extensive manufacturing quarter of St. Pierre. The city is the principal port of the transcontinental passenger traffic with England, carried on by the Southeastern and Chatham and the Northern of France railways. The average number of passengers carried annually was upward of 300,000 before the present war.

ARRAS An important French city, 27 miles west of south of Lille and 110 miles from the head of the Scheldt. It has a population of about 12,000, and, though once fortified, only a gateway and the partially dismantled citadel are left. The lofty houses which border the spacious squares of Grande and Petite places are in the Flemish style, built with their upper stories projecting over the footway and supported by columns. Its industrial establishments include all work, dye works and breweries together with manufactures of hosiery and iron works and of oak.

DENAIN A town of northern France, eight miles southwest of Valenciennes by steam tramway, near the scene of the decisive victory gained in 1712 by Marshal Villars over the allies commanded by Prince Eugene. It has about 22,000 inhabitants, many engaged in nearby coal mines and iron smelting works. The town also possesses breweries and manufactures of machinery, sugar and glass.

HALLUIN A frontier town of northern France, near the River Lys and northeast of Lille. It has a population of about 13,000 and possesses many manufacturing establishments, among them textile factories, tanneries and rubber goods.

In 1913 there last year more than \$2,500,000 was spent on 1,543 playgrounds and 4,132 attendants were hired.

Greater New York spends \$28,292,408 on public schools.

BUTTE QUIET SINCE THE MILITIA ARRIVED

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Instituted to Secure Release of Nine Men

BUTTE, Mont., Sept. 4.—The military court established by the National guard of Montana since martial law was declared here Tuesday because of threatened riots, was attacked today in a petition filed in the United States district court here for the release on writ of habeas corpus of three of the nine men arrested by state troops.

Federal Judge George M. Bourquin issued an order citing the military officers to show cause next Monday why the writ should not be issued. Judge Advocate Jesse B. Hoots said that an answer would be filed Monday, and would show that the militia is in supreme command in Silver Bow county, and has power to make arrests.

The city was quiet today. The mines which have been operated recently worked uninterruptedly, and the miners, of whatever faction, were not molested. Militiamen not on duty were granted permission for the first time to move beyond the guard lines, providing two or more were together.

No Arrests Made

Major Donohue directed the municipal authorities to continue all functions of the city government, except the police department, which is now in charge of Provost Marshal Conley. No new arrests were made, and active search for President MacDonald of the Butte Mine Workers union was discontinued.

The petition filed in the federal court asking for writs of habeas corpus for Edward Evans, James Chapman and D. W. Malone, alleged that Gov. S. V. Stewart issued a proclamation, proclaiming Silver Bow county in a state of insurrection, and that the proclamation is untrue.

The petitioners allege they were arrested without any warrants and that they were not committing any crimes.

English Clergymen Urged Not to Enlist by the Archbishop Canterbury

LONDON, Sept. 4.—That Church of England clergymen should not enlist as combatants is the opinion expressed by the archbishop of Canterbury in a letter to the diocesan bishops, prompted by inquiries he received from a large number of the younger clergy. He writes:

"I have given careful attention to the question which some people feel is a very difficult one. By every line of thought I have pursued I am led to the conclusion that I am right in maintaining that the position of an actual combatant in our army is incompatible to the position of one who has sought and received holy orders."

He adds that clergymen should regard their ministry, whether at home or in the field in time of warfare, as their special contribution to the country's service. He rejoices to know that far more of the clergy have offered to serve as chaplains in the army and navy than can possibly be accepted.

12 SHIPS PLACED ON LIST FOR PRIZE COURT

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A list of 12 ships was placed for disposal today for the first prize court held in this country since the outbreak of the war. The list includes four steamships and eight sailing vessels. Others will be disposed of at later sessions of the court. Most of today's cases were undetected. The first case called was that of the Chile which is a 2,000-ton bark. The court is presided over by Sir Samuel Evans, president of the admiralty division.

WOMAN COULD NOT SIT UP

Now Does Her Own Work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her.

Ironton, Ohio.—"I am enjoying better health now than I have for twelve years. When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I could not sit up. I had female troubles and was very nervous. I used the compound a year and I can do my own work and for the last eight months I have worked for other women, too. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough for I know I never would have been as well if I had not taken it and I recommend it to suffering women."

Daughter Helped Also.

"I gave it to my daughter when she was thirteen years old. She was in school and was a nervous wreck, and could not sleep nights. Now she looks so healthy that even the doctor speaks of it. You can publish this letter if you like."—Mrs. RENA BOWMAN, 161 S. 10th Street, Ironton, Ohio.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out and drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Incorporated) 250 N. Main St. for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman.

Write to: Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 250 N. Main St., Lowell, Mass.

City Office, 123 E. Pike St., Ave. 1, Phone 2210.

General Steamship Agency.

NEW YORK & PRODUCE WESTERN PACIFIC

City Office, 123 E. Pike St., Ave. 1, Phone 2210.

General Steamship Agency.

WILSON ASKS CONGRESS TO LEVY BIG SUM

(Continued From Page One.)

into the house under a special rule and hurried through.

President's Message

Gentlemen of the Congress: I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have been spared, but it is a duty which is very clear, and therefore I perform it without hesitation or apology. I come to ask very earnestly that additional revenue be provided for the government.

During the month of August there was a comparison with the corresponding month of last year, a falling off of \$10,429,536 in the revenue collected from customs. A continuation of this decrease in the same proportion throughout the current fiscal year would probably mean a loss of customs revenues of from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. I need not tell you what this falling off is due. It is due in chief part not to the reduction recently made in duties, but to the great decrease in importations; and that is due to the extraordinary extent of the industrial area affected by the present war in Europe. Conditions have arisen which no man could foresee; they affect the world of commerce and economic production; and they must be faced and dealt with.

Delay is Dangerous

It would be very unwise to postpone dealing with them. Delay in such a matter and in the particular circumstances in which we now find ourselves as a nation might have consequences as serious as those which we are now facing. It would not care to be responsible, it would be dangerous in the present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States; its ability to assist, to steady and sustain the financial operations of the country's business. If the treasury is known or even thought to be weak, there will be our peace of mind. The whole industrial activity of the country would be chilled and demoralized. Just now the peculiarly difficult financial problems of the moment are being successfully dealt with with great self-possession and good sense and very sound judgment; but they are only in process of being worked out. If the process of solution is to be completed, no one must be given reason to doubt the solidity and soundness of the treasury of the government, which stands behind the whole method by which our difficulties are being met and handled.

Cost to the Country

The treasury itself could get along for a considerable period of time without immediate resort to new sources of taxation. But at what cost to the business of the community? Approximately \$18,000,000, a large part of which is necessary for the payment of interest on the national debt, is deposited throughout the country. It is deposited, of course, on call. I need not point out to you what the probable consequences of inconvenience and delay in the payment of that debt would be. The income of the treasury should make it necessary rapidly to withdraw these deposits. And yet, without additional revenue that plainly and necessarily would be required, if it became necessary could not be controlled or determined by the convenience of the country. It would have to be determined by the operations and necessities of the treasury itself. Such a situation is not one which we wish to be run. We cannot too scrupulously or carefully safeguard a financial situation which is at best, while war continues in Europe, difficult and abnormal. Hesitation and delay are not forms of bad policy under such conditions.

Should Not Borrow

We ought not to borrow. We ought to resort to other means. We may regret the necessity of putting additional temporary burdens on our people. To sell bonds would be to make a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market. It would be to increase the money market at a time when it is most needed. The time to withdraw working capital from other uses to pay the government's bills; unjustifiable, because unnecessary. The country is able to pay any just and reasonable sum without resort to borrowing. And to every other form of borrowing, whether for long periods or for short, there is the same objection. There are not the circumstances, this is at this particular moment and in this particular emergency, which would lead us to borrow large sums of money. What we are seeking is to ease and assist every financial transaction, not to add a single additional embarrassment to the situation. The only way to do this is to have the confidence of the country and both intelligent and profoundly patriotic. They are ready to meet the present conditions in the right way and to support the government with generous self-denial. They know and understand that it will be tolerant only of those who dodge responsibility or are not frank with them.

We Have to Pay Bill

The occasion is not of our making. We had no part in making it. But it is here. It affects us as directly and as fully as it does the people of other parts in the circumstances which gave rise to it. We must accept the inevitable with calm judgment and unaffected spirits, like men accustomed to deal with the heaviest responsibilities of their own affairs, and their own fortunes. We shall pay the bill, though we did not deliberately incur it.

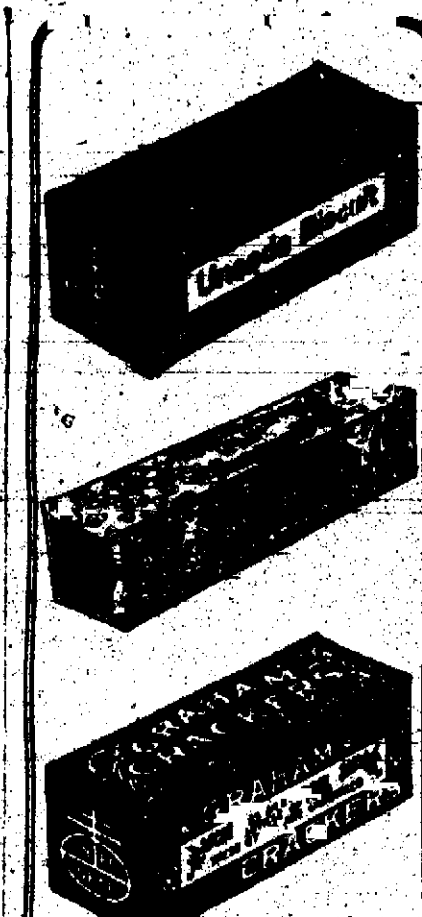
In order to meet every demand upon the treasury without delay or period of interruption and in order to keep the treasury strong, unquestionably strong, and strong throughout the present anxiety, I respectfully urge that additional revenue be provided for the government through internal taxes devised in your wisdom to meet this emergency. The only suggestion I take the liberty of making is that such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once and yield with a certain and constant flow.

I cannot close without expressing the confidence with which I approach a congress with regard to this or any other matter, which has shown as unflinching devotion to public duty as has been rendered to the needs of the nation throughout a long and on despite inevitable fatigue and personal sacrifice and as large a proportion of whose members have devoted their whole time and energy to the business of the country.

SUBMARINE RESCUES AN AEROPLANE

HARWICH, England, Sept. 4.—A British submarine has brought in a German airman and his mechanic, who were found floating on their fallen aeroplane in the off the coast. After examining them, the submarine sank the aeroplane.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Mail from Dieppe, France, says that a visitor from Chantilly today reports that the bombardment of Senlis, a town 32 miles north northeast of Paris, could be distinctly heard from Chantilly Saturday afternoon.



Uneeda Biscuit

Tempt the appetite, please the taste and nourish the body. Crisp, clean and fresh. 5 cents.

Baronet Biscuit

Round, thin, tender—with a delightful flavor—appropriate for luncheon, tea and dinner. 10 cents.

GRAHAM CRACKERS

Made of the finest ingredients. Baked to perfection. The national strength food. 10 cents.

Buy biscuits baked by NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY Always look for that Name.

Uncle Sam Wants Another Forester in This District

DENVER, Sept. 4.—The United States civil service commission announces an examination for assistant forest ranger on October 19 and 20. The examination will be held in Colorado at Aspen, Collihan, Delta, Denver, Durango, Fort Collins, Fraser, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, Leadville, Mancos, Meeker, Monte Vista, Pagosa Springs, Saguache, Steamboat Springs and Westcliffe. In Wyoming at Afton, Cody, Dubois, Encampment, Jackson, Lander, Laramie, Platteville and Sheridan; and in South Dakota at Custer and Deadwood.

Candidates must be able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 40, capable of enduring all the hardships of outdoor life. The examination consists of two parts: (1) the answering of practical questions relating to land surveying, timber estimating and lumbering, land laws, mining, and the livestock business, and (2) a field test including riding and packing. Practical experience, rather than book learning is the first requirement. Ability to make maps and to write intelligibly, however, are necessary qualifications. Applicants must also be residents of the state in which they seek employment, and should be familiar with local industrial conditions and topography.

Salary of \$1,100.

Assistant forest rangers are appointed at a yearly salary of \$1,100, and are eligible to promotion to higher grades, including supervisory and supervisory. When permanently assigned to a national forest ranger, are provided with headquarters consisting of cabin, horse and sleds, and with some agricultural land on which to raise food for their families and domestic animals.

The duties of forest rangers consist in transacting the business of the national forests under the direction of the supervisors. They protect and control their districts, enforce the national forest laws and regulations, build roads, trails, telephone lines and cabins, fight forest fires, estimate timber and make small sales, handle the grazing business, and must be able to deal tactfully with all classes of people having business relations with the forests. When necessary, the ranger must own and maintain his own saddle and pack animals.

Applicants can secure information concerning the examination from the United States civil service commission at Washington, D. C., from the district forester at Denver, or from any of the supervisors with headquarters at the points previously mentioned.

GERMANS BOMBARD TOWN 32 MILES FROM PARIS

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Mail from Dieppe, France, says that a visitor from Chantilly today reports that the bombardment of Senlis, a town 32 miles north northeast of Paris, could be distinctly heard from Chantilly Saturday afternoon.

RUSSIAN FAITH IN GOD IS IMPLICIT

Nation One of Peasants and Disarmers; Change Will Come With War

By SIDNEY DARK.

The Russian people believe in God. This is the first fact that strikes every competent observer. Mr. Stephen Graham is impressed by this belief all the time. Mr. Maurice Baring never forgets it. Mr. H. G. Wells discovered it with some astonishment.

Let me quote Mr. Baring. In his book, "What I Saw in Russia," he says: "If you talk to a peasant for two minutes you will notice that he has a fervent belief in a great, kind and a merciful Providence. He never accuses a man of the calamities to which he is heir. When the railway strike was at its height, and we were held up at a small side station, the train attendant repeated all day long that God had sent us a severe trial, which he had."

Saved by Providence.

Yesterday I had a talk with a man who had returned from the war. He had been a soldier and surgeon's assistant, and had received the Cross of St. George for rescuing a wounded officer under fire. I asked him if he had been wounded. He said, "No, my clothes were not even touched; men all around me were wounded. This was the ordinance of God. God had pity on the orphan's tears. It was all prearranged thus that I was to come home. So it was to be."

I also had tea with a stone mason yesterday who said to me, "I, and my whole family have prayed for you in your absence, because we did not know what trouble and sorrow you might not have to drink. Then he gave me three hard-boiled eggs with which to eat his very good health."

Faith is Characteristic

It is important to remember the faith of the great mass of the Russian people, because it implies most of their other essential characteristics, and because it is the real explanation of anti-Russian feeling. Merely to believe in God nowadays is in Russia to believe in revolution. The policeman prays at the corner of the street.

Russia is the land of peasants. The growing industrial life of the cities is naturally colored and affected by German and French interests, but the peasant still remains the greatest factor in Russian life, and the peasant is still unimpressed (Mr. Stephen Graham trusts he will remain unaffected) by eastern ideas. He is a musical, intensely charitable, as distrustful as nearly all countrymen are, and highly imaginative. Indeed, the descriptions of the Russian peasant by Mr. Baring and Mr. Graham inevitably remind one of the peasants one meets in Ireland.

The "Intelligentsia" is as I have said, Europeanized. Mr. Graham has eloquently noticed its fallings. It is a class, and it appears to have acquired some of the desirable unimpressibility and detachment of modern Germany, and probably accountable for much that is vastly astonishing to us today. But with all this, the qualities apparent in the peasant are to be found among Russian educated men and women. Mr. Wells says:

Take Things Seriously.

"In Russia things are taken seriously. The Russian's soul just as much as his children's toys. He is a serious, a serious, more so than we are. His religion is real, his monarchy is real, his life is a serious self-examination because he has faith. In the crises of life the emancipated Russian stops to think philosophy, weigh moral values, as his orthodox brother prays or goes upon a pilgrimage. These things are more real to them than to us. For both of them there is a tribunal where verdicts matter more than the bare facts, the practicalities of life, the superficialities of life."

Years ago I saw a good deal of the Russian refugees in London—men with gentle manners and wonderful deep eyes. They were revolutionists, but they were mystics. They were delightful people to talk to, but it was easy to understand why their plots nearly always failed.

The Russians and the Irish are the most religious people perhaps the only religious people left in the world.

Progress to Follow War

We were told at the beginning of this war by trembling radicals that if Germany were defeated a vast accession of power must necessarily accrue to the czar. I do not defend the methods of the Russian government. I have no doubt whatever that there are influences at St. Petersburg almost as mischievous and menacing as the influences at Berlin, but it is almost certain that the alliance with France and England must lead to a modification of Russian autocracy, and to a quicker development—not of alien institutions, but of the Russian nation along its own lines.

Popular English fiction and drama have filled our minds with a series of melodramatic pictures concerning Russia and the Russians, but the land of the czar is not really a mad jumble of cosaks and knouts and pogroms and gentle pigsties and laughing great dukes. It is a vast nation of men and women who have not forgotten how to dream. In the last century it produced what is perhaps the most distinctive literature in Europe. Its music is new and wonderful. It is revolutionizing theatrical art.

Modern Germany is the very epitome of materialism, while Russia stands for the spirit, and it is well for Great Britain that she is on Russia's side, on the side of the nation that produces Tolstoy, and still holds to the faith once committed to the saints.

TO TAKE ELECTRICAL COURSE IN PITTSBURG

W. C. McCoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McCoy of 421 South Tejon street, left yesterday for Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has taken a position with the Westinghouse Electric company. McCoy, who is a graduate of Colorado Springs High School, graduated from the electrical engineering



Albert E. Hayes

Republican Candidate for County Clerk and Recorder

Primary election September 8



JOHN H. BAKER

Qualified Public Accountant at Republican candidate for the office of County Treasurer

Subject to the primaries September 8. Resident and taxpayer of El Paso county for 14 years. Has had 10 years experience throughout the state in auditing and examining county books and installing systems of accounting. Has never occupied public office.

Department of Colorado college in June. He will remain in Pittsburg for a year to complete his course in electrical engineering at the school of the Westinghouse company, and then go to some other part of the country as a member of the company's staff.

Leon Springs Dance

For the dance tonight at the Spring garden, Director Fred G. Pink has arranged the following program: Waltz—"You Kissed Me." Two-Step—"Who Paid the Rent?" Schottische—"Old Folks Rag." Waltz—"First Love." Two-Step—"Swanee Rag." One-Step—"Tee Chic." Waltz—"Nights of Gladness." Two-Step—"Gray Bones." Schottische—"The Hoops Boogie." Waltz—"The Red Mill." Two-Step—"I Love the Ladies." One-Step—"You Knew Me." Two-Step—"Who Paid the Rent?" Schottische—"Old Folks Rag." Waltz—"First Love." Two-Step—"Swanee Rag." One-Step—"Tee Chic." Waltz—"Nights of Gladness." Two-Step—"Gray Bones." Schottische—"The Hoops Boogie." Waltz—"The Red Mill." Two-Step—"I Love the Ladies." One-Step—"You Knew Me." Two-Step—"Who Paid the Rent?" Schottische—"Old Folks Rag." Waltz—"First Love." Two-Step—"Swanee Rag." One-Step—"Tee Chic." Waltz—"Nights of Gladness." Two-Step—"Gray Bones." Schottische—"The Hoops Boogie." Waltz—"The Red Mill." Two-Step—"I Love the Ladies." One-Step—"You Knew Me." 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SPORT NEWS

QUIMET AND TRAVERS TO PLAY FOR TITLE

913 Open Champion Will Meet Veteran in National Golf Tourney Finals

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 4.—Champion Jerome D. Travers of Upper Montclair and Francis Quimet of Woodland, in 1913 open champion, will meet tomorrow in the final round of the national amateur golf tournament at the Kewanee Country club. In the semi-finals today Travers defeated Walter Travis of Garden City, 5 up and 3 play, and Quimet disposed of W. C. Owens of Oakmont, 1 up.

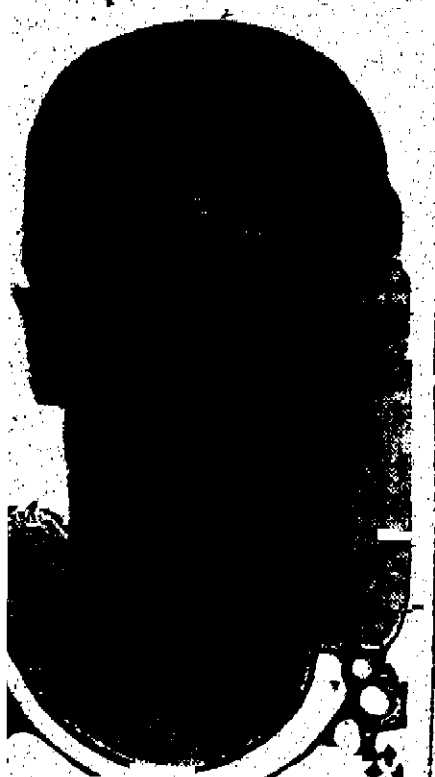
The Quimet-Powens match produced a great deal of excitement, and was far more exciting than the contest between the metropolitan veterans. Offy once did either Quimet or Powens have an advantage more than a single hole, and that as when Quimet was three in succession in the afternoon round, only to see him immediately.

Stymies played an important part in the match, Powens laying three in a hole, Quimet laying three in a hole, and took a half. On another occasion he sent Powens in for two and lost the hole.

Quimet held back his tee shots and really played the old for the green. In putting, however, was very strong and his iron was sure.

With a lead of 1 up and 2 to play, Quimet made a two-foot putt on the twentieth green, which evened up the score, and then lost the contest in the next hole by sliding into the hole on his second.

ELSON AFTER FREDDIE WELSH



Battling Nelson has decided to challenge Freddie Welsh for his newly acquired lightweight championship. Nelson has started training and the challenge will follow within the next 10 days.

SOUTHEAST ASSOCIATION

Atlanta, 5; Montgomery, 3; Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 6; Nashville, 2; Mobile, 12; Chattanooga, 4; Birmingham, 3.

COAST LEAGUE

Oakland, 3; Venice, 2; Los Angeles, 8; San Francisco, 7; Portland, 3; Sacramento, 4.

SAILOR CARROLL VS. DICK RICHARDS

15 Rounds At Remona

LABOR DAY

170 Good Preliminaries.

CROWD WATCHES CARROLL AND RICHARDS AT WORK

Big Fellows Complete Week of Hard Training for Go at Remona Monday

Quite a crowd of fight fans spent yesterday afternoon at the arena in Remona watching "Fighting Sailor" Carroll and Dick Richards go through their various training stunts preparatory to their battle next Monday night. The big fellows have completed their hard work and are taking only light workouts each day now.

Carroll will work out again today from 2 to 3 o'clock, Richards doing his work between 3 and 4. Both spend the mornings on the road.

Monday night's card may be a 35-round affair. Carroll and Richards are scheduled for 15 rounds, while Moyer and Jack Diamond will go 10. Although a six-round curtain raiser is now billed, this may be changed to a 10-round show. That the crowd will be equally as large as at Carroll's previous exhibition now seems assured. Interest greater than usual is being manifested in the fight game in Colorado Springs, and fans, old and new, are preparing to help boost it.

Yesterday Carroll sent a challenge to Dallas, Tex., to meet the winner of the Jack Geyer-Carl Morris bout there. Carroll says he has a standing challenge to any heavyweight.

British Censors Held Tennis Story; Thought Scores Code Numbers

The news did not come when it was expected. Hours went by in inquiry was pursued with the cable companies and finally it was decided that the incoming reports had been held up by censors because they detected mystery in what they called "the code numbers" following the proper names. These "code numbers" were the scores of the sets. Moreover the censors of the dispatches had violated the ethics of censorship by not sending the full names of the players.

"McLoughlin" might be code for some German ship.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The vagaries of the British censorship pass all understanding. The war excitement was not so intense that the London papers did not care to print reports of the Davis cup tennis matches in New York, but

Fishing Bulletins

ALONG THE COLORADO MIDLAND.

South Platte River.
Hartel—Water clearing; fishing fair; weather pleasant.
Antero—Water clearing; fishing fair; weather pleasant.

Twin Lakes, Clear Creek, Lake Creek.
Granite—
Twin Lakes—Water clear; fishing fair; weather pleasant.
Clear Creek—Water low and clear; fishing poor; weather pleasant.
Lake Creek—Water low and clear; fishing poor; weather pleasant.
Clear Creek Reservoir—Water high; fishing fair; weather pleasant.

Frying Pan River.
Nest—Water low and clear; fishing good; weather clear and calm.
Norrie—Water low and clear; fishing good; weather clear and calm.
Sellar—Water low and clear; fishing fair; weather clear and calm.
Ruedi—Water low and clear; fishing poor; weather pleasant.
Thomasville—Water low and clear; fishing good; weather clear, calm and cool.

Rearing Fork River.
Basalt—Water clearing; fishing fair; weather pleasant.

Lime Creek.
Thomasville—Water low and clear; fishing good; weather clear, calm and cool.

Ivanhoe, Colo.
Windor Lake—Fishing poor; weather clear and cool.
Lake Ivanhoe—Fishing poor; weather clear and cool.
Cottonwood Creek and Lake.
Ruena Vista—Water clear; fishing fair; weather clear.

CLOSE RACE MEANS MONEY TO NATIONAL LEAGUE MAGNATES

Thrilling Finish Revives Interest; American Clubs Will Lose

By FRANK G. MENKE

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The closeness of the National league race means that the magnates who faced huge losses about July 1, either will make money this year or do no worse than break even. The Braves along about Independence day looked sure to lose about \$50,000 during the season. Their marvelous spurt has made them the greatest drawing card in the game, and even if they don't win the pennant they ought to finish the season something like \$150,000 to the good.

The Cardinals, playing the best and most consistent game of baseball that has been exhibited by any St. Louis team for years, will make money this year. They have drawn big crowds at home and big crowds abroad. Even the Cubs, who got away to a miserable start both financially and in team standing, will finish the season with a profit unless they should go to pieces very suddenly.

The Giants, of course, will finish with a big profit. They have drawn comparatively large crowds all year on the road, and the crowds at their home games, especially with some close rival as the opposing team, have nearly always packed the immense Brush stadium.

Low Teams May Lose.
The Pirates, Dodgers and Phillies will not make money, but they aren't going to lose very much. Most likely they will break even. A month ago they looked like big losers, but the fact that four teams are bunched for the whirl into the homestretch means that each will draw crowds to the parks, no matter where they are playing.

During the series in the west the Cubs and Cardinals drew big crowds even when the Dodgers and Phillies constituted the enemy, and the share of the receipts that the visiting teams got for the games ran far into the five figures.

The Pirates are not drawing well at home, except when the Braves and Giants are the attraction, but they ought to make up any deficit on their last swing around the bat when they battle with the Giants and Bostonese in these cities.

The Reds, for the first time in many years, may break ahead of the game. They made money up to July 1 because they were in the fight almost up to that time. For the next six weeks they lost, but the games with the Braves and Giants in Cincinnati helped to swell the income figures. Another windfall awaits them when they make their last tour of the east.

In the American.
The situation is different in the American league. Outside of the Athletics, only one or two clubs will make money, and even their profits will be small. The Athletics will be lucky clearing \$5,000 this season, despite the great showing they have made.

Almost a month ago it looked certain that the Athletics would win the pennant. They overshadowed every other team in the league, and few fans went out to the games in which they participated. They wanted to see a contest, and with the Athletics on one side it lost the semblance of a contest—just became a slaughter.

With the Athletics holding such a commanding lead the fans in other cities felt the home team had no chance for the honors. And when the fans feel that way the turnstile don't whiz like they do in the days when the home team has a fighting chance for the bunting.

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DUNDEE UNABLE TO MAKE WEIGHT; KILBANE GO OFF

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4.—Because of the inability of Johnny Dundee to make the required weight, the fight of the featherweight champion against Johnny Kilbane, champion, was called off today. The fight was to have taken place at Vernon September 25. Dundee weighed 133 pounds today.

BOSTON MAKES IT THREE STRAIGHT FROM MACKMEN

Shaw Outclasses Fisher in Lively Pitchers' Battle and Washington Beats New York, 1 to 0

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Boston made it three straight games by winning from Philadelphia today, 4 to 2.

Score: Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 2
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 8 4
Collins and Carrigan; Bush, Wyckoff and McAvoy.

Three-base hit—Gardner; Murphy. Hits—Off Bush, 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

AN AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY

THERE is consternation in the textile industry of this country just now over the fact that the European war has curtailed the supply of dyes from Germany. The facts appear to be that all of the makers of cloth in America are wholly dependent on the Germans for their dyes. The supply on hand is sufficient to last only a short time, and when it is gone the cotton, woolen and silk factories can produce nothing but white goods.

Nor is this all. Even the ink with which the Government prints its postage stamps and currency is made with German dyes, and unless a way can be provided to bring fresh supplies your Uncle Sam will soon be without facilities for printing stamps and paper money. This situation is considered so serious that last week the Administration considered sending a special representative to Germany to try to make the necessary arrangements.

Verily, this is a humiliating state of affairs. We are one of the biggest, richest and most powerful nations in the world. In manufacturing and exporting we stand in the forefront. We ship goods of every description to the remotest corners of the earth, and yet our immense textile industry, doing a business running into the hundreds of millions annually, finds itself prostrated because, forsooth, the German supply of dyes is suddenly cut off.

The question naturally arises, why can't American chemists supply the dyes? We have dozens of big chemical factories which, presumably, make everything in their line. Surely they should be able, in this emergency, to provide the dyes needed by the cotton and woolen factories. The inks needed by the Government. But apparently they can't do it. Why?

Are the Germans the only people on earth who know how to make dyes and inks? Are the processes secret? Evidently they are, but if so the fact is highly discreditable to American chemical manufacturers. If they possessed a tithe of the enterprise and acumen of their German competitors they would have found out long ago how to make as good a product.

It is said that a great many of the drugs most commonly used, especially the coal tar preparations, can be made only in Germany. Quinine alone is made in greater quantities here than abroad, and now the wholesale druggists are predicting the doubling and trebling of the prices of these preparations, and their possible disappearance from the market simply because they cannot be had from Germany. Why don't they get busy and make the stuff themselves? If it is because they do not know how, the fact is another source of humiliation to American pride.

The plain truth is that in these and kindred branches of industry which have been developed by the application of scientific knowledge to manufacturing the Germans are as far ahead of us and all other nations as we are ahead of the Fiji Islanders. Coal tar was universally regarded as a worthless byproduct until German chemists learned how to extract from it the most beautiful dyes, the most delicate perfumes, and a long list of medicinal preparations, which are considered highly valuable. This is only one instance of many that might be cited to show the primacy of the Germans in applying scientific knowledge to manufacturing, thereby creating absolutely new industries which have produced millions of wealth and contributed substantially to German commercial prestige. All this has been known and frankly admitted for a long time, but it is a severe bump to our national pride to find such emphatic and unexpected evidence of our own inferiority as is revealed in the fact that our Government cannot print its postage stamps without German ink, even in an emergency.

BARNES' RETIREMENT

"BOSS" BARNES' swan song was unique. This self-appointed Atlas, upon whose shoulders rested the "anti-gonism of the Progre-ve party to misgovernment," as he puts it, is retiring to his well-feathered nest in New York state because he has

enough egotism to believe that he is personally responsible for the activity of the Progressives in the state campaign. With himself out of the way, this bland buccaneer, who helped scuttle his own political ship at Chicago, believes that Progressive opposition will be less keen.

Barnes' valedictory was styled as follows:

Accepting the sincerity of purpose of the Progressive party in its antagonism to the misgovernment of the affairs of the state, I purpose to remove from the campaign the only reason which it now exists for its continued existence, namely, its personal opposition to me.

Colonel Roosevelt was quoted as being pleased at Barnes' voluntary retirement. It must be pleasant to know you have driven an enemy to cover, but when he openly admits it, then it certainly is worth while.

TEACHING THE FARMERS

THERE are twenty-five Government reclamation projects now under way or completed, two of which are in Colorado. The Uncompahgre project in southwestern Colorado is practically finished, while the High Line project in Mesa County is well under way. It will be completed within two years and thousands of acres of land will be put under irrigation.

Now comes the announcement from the Bureau of Maintenance and Operation of the Reclamation Service that settlers under these projects will not be allowed to plunge into agriculture without a knowledge of what they are doing. Uncle Sam is going to see that his farms are developed with the aid of the best advice obtainable.

Personal supervision of experts in every branch of farming has been assured and already is in operation in several of the projects. Cattle raising, hog raising and the dairy industry are to be given more attention than ever before. An expert on horses, for example, will be sent to a particular project. Later a hog expert, then a soil expert, and down the line until every detail of modern farming is shown the farmer.

This traveling agricultural college is going to be of tremendous importance to homesteaders, many of whom are not conversant with conditions, and unless they are helped are destined to failure. Surely the Government is doing wonderful things opening up the land, bringing water to it, giving the homesteader twenty years to pay for it, and then teaching him how to use it.

While all of Europe is having its fireworks, we might look back two months to our recent exhibition of explosives. Forty persons were killed and 1,466 were injured on July 4, according to statistics gathered by the American Medical Association. In 1913 only 32 were killed and 1,131 injured on Independence Day. Improving?

It might prove interesting if the Hindu regiments, rushing to the aid of Great Britain, contain some of the natives who were forcibly refused permission to land at Vancouver.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Confidential letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

WAR IS MURDER!
To the Editor of The Gazette

War is murder and worse than murder," says Benjamin Franklin.

When a man hurrahs for war he hurrahs for hell. War slays the bodies, stupefies the minds, strangles the intellect, and stuns the souls of men. It is insanity, idocy and imbecility. It is against individuals, countries, education, science, art and every form of civilization. It produces a progeny of criminals, adulterers, swindlers and physical heroes who dazzle the public eye, demoralize the public judgment and drain the public purse. Every monarch of Europe contemplates war, and yet they fight. They cannot stop fighting.

The cause of this European war, and of all wars, is the organization of the politics of the world on the basis of greed. All wars are economic wars. They are made possible by the greed of the rich and the ignorance and subservience of the poor.

The United States itself should learn a lesson from this war. We need a more equitable distribution of wealth and a greater development of resources. We must proceed rapidly to organize social and economic justice. The way to end violence by robbery is to end the robbery. May this war in the east result in better things for all people of all nations.

O. L. SPIVINE,
Colorado Springs, Sept. 4

THE PRIMARIES

To the Editor of The Gazette

The importance of every citizen and every voter in the state of Colorado is a general election is a great thing. It is the only way to get rid of the bad government of the state.

The choice of candidates this fall is particularly important. If the primary system is in any way to meet the expectations of its sponsors, it will only be by a clear demonstration that comes from a wise choice of the best men by this method.

The state and county assemblies have given a wide field for selection and some perplexity must result for the ordinary voters. I desire, therefore, particularly to urge upon our Republican voters that they carefully consider the choice offered, particularly for governor. On the proper filling of this office depends more than upon almost anything else the good of the state's recovering some degree of its good name and enjoying once more orderly government under the law. The problems that are threatening the incoming executive are vital to our prosperity and civic life. Let us therefore make no mistake.

Without in any way reflecting on any other candidate or failing to recognize their many pomtirable

qualifications, I desire to urge that we should not waste in selecting Mr. Frank C. Gould as our candidate for this office. Mr. Gould has any "claim" for this position. I do not, therefore, urge his name as a party service more than once bearing a burden which others have declined to carry. I do not mention his sterling devotion to party principles. Rather I should like to impress on the voters that there is before them an opportunity to secure for the state, the services of an official who in every way measures up to the high standards, and exemplifies the principles that all county Republicans have upheld.

Those who remember the rare ability and great force that marked his services and conduct in dealing with the prosecutions following the first Cripple Creek strike, need no other assurance. No similar record in this state, recent or remote, surpasses his in this particular.

His platform, elsewhere published, is a model, but his life for 30 years in Colorado is the best evidence of his worth and the strongest argument his supporters can bring forward in his behalf.

Let El Paso county Republicans honor themselves in honoring him and in securing for our next governor a record primary vote next Tuesday.

FRANKLIN E. SHOOKS,
Colorado Springs, Sept. 4.



NOT A WAR EAGLE, BUT A HOOT OWL.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Zeppelin, which when put to the test does not seem to be the terrible engine of war that the British feared when all England was in a panic a year or two ago because of the report that the Kaiser's war balloons had been seen flying over English towns at night. Two of them have already been destroyed by the allies.

The vulnerability of the Zeppelin is due to its great size and to the fact that it is dependent on gas to maintain its buoyancy. A migrating water-fowl on the wing presents a small mark to the gunner, but hunters, who are not professional sharpshooters, and little difficulty in killing wild ducks. A dirigible balloon offers a larger mark than a thousand ducks and a trained artilleryman is a better gunner than the best amateur sportsman. The wings of an aeroplane may be pierced by a dozen bullets without losing their sustaining power, but when the gas is let out of the Zeppelin gas bag the air craft crashes to earth.

The psychological value of the fleet of German air craft has largely disappeared because of this demonstration of the vulnerability of its units.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

From the Public.

Critics who, having demonstrated that the management of private business is more efficient than that of public business, conclude that municipal operation of public utilities is therefore inadvisable, are not aware of the fact that private business is better managed than public business, not because the one is private and the other public, but because one is competitive and the other is not. Monopolized business, whether public or private, may never be so well managed as free business, yet a public monopoly is better than a private monopoly. Public utility services that are kept within bounds by close supervision, would be still better under public operation. For when the public has only a supervisory power the private monopolist is under irresistible temptation to control the supervisor, hence, the political graft. But when the monopoly is wholly within the control of the people there is only the administration to be watched. And when municipal operation of public utilities is considered, it should be remembered that there are still great financial operations bent upon making such operation a failure.

Notwithstanding this handicap, the municipal operation of public utilities is steadily advancing. The municipally owned street railway has already vindicated itself in San Francisco, as it has in Montreal, La. Edmonston, Alberta, and in many other places large and small. One of the most widely advertised experiments in municipalization of public utilities is the street car system of Glasgow, Scotland, which the recent report of James Dalrymple, the general manager, shows to be an unqualified success. Not only was there an increase of \$350,000 in the earnings over the preceding year, but this result was accomplished in spite of the fact that the minimum fare of 2 cents had been reduced to 1 cent. As the 2-cent fare furnished the major part of the revenue, its halving was looked upon by timid citizens as inviting disaster.

That Little Word "Get"

BY RUTH CAMERON

But when I married I thought I was doing to let someone who would always look out for me and protect me and now he's gone off to the ball game when he knows I don't feel well," wailed the little bride dabbling at her eyes with a tiny troussseau handkerchief.

Poor little bride, so writhed over your own hurt and so utterly unable to realize what Saturday afternoon means to a man and what a tremendous lure is the biggest ball game of the season. Let me tell you something. There was one word in your complaint on which your present grief and all the trouble I am afraid you are going to have in your married life is based. Do you know what that is? It's the little word "get."

When you married, you say, you thought you were going to get someone who would always look out for you and protect you.

What did you think you were going to give in exchange for all this love and protection?

Or wasn't there any room in your mind for that thought?

Probably not. You were too much occupied in thinking what you were going to get.

And that's the wrong note by which to enter into wedlock.

No one who degrades wedlock by making it a system of barter in which each shall try to weigh and measure what he gives and what he gets, and stand ready to complain if the scales do not tip even, will ever know the real happiness of married life.

If you ever find yourself getting into this attitude take yourself in hand and try to get out of it. How? Well, try keeping up your side of the scale with love and service and I am sure the happiness that will flow into you from that effort will shame your bartering.

For it is what we give, not what we get, that brings us the greatest happiness in married life, and that means love, to go with all service and material considerations. It means to me it is almost a greater tragedy to marry without loving than without being loved. For though the one will bring unhappiness the other will bring that death of the heart which is even worse than unhappiness.

Nothing makes the heart and soul grow like loving and giving. Being loved is a trivial, external thing in comparison with loving; receiving is a mechanical process compared with giving. It is what goes out of the heart not what comes into it that really makes your life.

So look out for that little word "get." Don't marry it out and if you are already married don't let it come between you. Whom God hath joined together let not selfishness put asunder.

VEST Pocket Essays

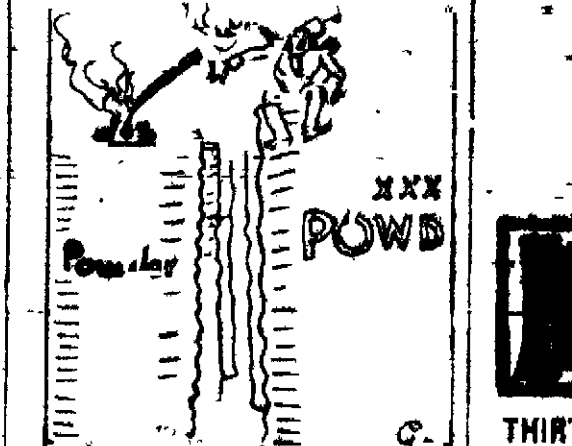
BY GEORGE FITCH

Author of "The Vest Pocket Essay"

SERBIA

Serbia, which has the proud distinction of having started the greatest war that the world has ever seen, is about as large, comparatively, as the match which tips the powder keg. It has 16,000 square miles and it has been prancing about vigorously in history for the last 1300 years.

Serbia, located in the Southeast corner of the Balkan volcano, across the River Save from Austria and 17,000,000 miles from universal peace, is a little smaller than West Virginia, looks much like that state—being plentifully



About as large, comparatively, as the match which tips the powder keg, speckled with low mountains and acts considerably like West Virginia during a coal strike. It has 2,000,000 people, each of whom is armed with a name which drives an American telegraph editor into unnatural gloom when he tried to decipher it.

The principal occupations of the Serbians are farming, cattle raising, fighting, and emigrating to America. This country will soon be the greatest Serbian nation on earth if the population of Serbia itself continues to stroll into the cannon's mouth much longer.

The Serbian is the first cousin of the Russian and belongs to the Slav family. There is a vast difference between a Slav and the same word with an "n" on the end of it, as far as the latter is concerned. He takes no interest in slavery whatever and is as ready to govern by hostile power as a swarm of hornets would be. Serbian history is stuffed with the anvil-smith accounts of attempts by various nations to make the Serbians count when called and jump through a hoop at the request of some other nation. It can be done, but other nations have about come to the conclusion that the result isn't worth the effort.

The Serbians moved into their country in the Seventh century, after the Romans, Huns, Ostrogoths and others had lashed it for centuries. In the Fourteenth century Stephen Dushan, who is as big to Serbians as Napoleon is to the French, raged exceedingly through the neighborhood and annexed Albania, Bulgaria, Thrace and most of Greece. Later on, Turkey conquered Serbia, but succeeded in 1718 in working it off on Austria, who held it until her fingers were severely turned and then passed it back to Turkey. Serbia revolted against Turkey and its own rulers with a glad cry in 1913, 1914, and finally there, after until 1913, when it got full independence and permission to accumulate its own national debt, which it has done with great diligence ever since, being now considerably behind in interest but otherwise cheerful.

DENVER WOMAN IN PERIL FROM RUSSIAN INVASION

DENVER, Sept. 4.—With his father, mother, brother and 5-year-old son, Harry, left Denver July 32. No word has been received from them since July 24. Keenmark, the city in which they are now supposed to be, is near Galicia, the present scene of the Russo-Austrian activities.

U. S. CRUISER TENNESSEE IS AT HAVRE WITH GOLD

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The American embassy has been advised of the arrival of the American cruiser Tennessee at Havre, where she will supply funds to hundreds of Americans who are trying to leave France by that port now that the northern ports have been closed because of the German advance.

The embassy sent a messenger with funds to relieve 200 Americans stranded at Ostend.

NEWFOUNDLAND RESERVE NOT NEEDED BY ENGLAND

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 4.—As a result of an improved British naval situation resulting from the blockade of the German fleet in its ports in the North sea, the British admiralty, after accepting an offer by the Newfoundland government to increase its existing force of naval reserves among the Newfoundland fishermen from 600 to 1,600, has decided that the increase will not be required, and that it will not be necessary to continue in active service 600 out of 600 men who responded to the call of arms at the beginning of August and assembled here.

BELLIGERENTS MAY USE THE CODE AND CIPHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Bryan today announced that the question of the use of the wireless by belligerent powers had been settled by an agreement through which all of the powers would be permitted to send and receive messages in code or cipher.

Headache and Nervousness Suffer "Chamberlain's Tablets" are entitled to all the praise I can give them," writes Mrs. Richard, 1111 Spruceport, N. Y. They have cured me of headache and nervousness and restored me to my normal health. For sale by all dealers.

At Hardy's Gift Shop

Souvenir Silver Pencils (set with Colorado stones), \$1.50.
Short Hat Pins (set with Colorado stones), 50c each.
Rose Beads, 75c to \$2.50.
Arts and Crafts Tie Pins, 50c.
Arts and Crafts Fobs, \$1.00.
Croft Water Color Pictures, 35c, 50c, \$1.00 and up.
Buskin Proofs (copies of Great Paintings, \$3.50).
Abalone Pearl Rings, \$1.50 to \$3.50.
Navajo Indian Bracelets, 50c to \$5.00.
Souvenir Spoons, 35c, 50c and \$1.00 each.

Hardy's

16 North Tejon

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

SEPTEMBER 5, 1914.

Professor Brynning stated that so far there had been enrolled in the public schools of the city 652 pupils, an increase of 130 over the previous year. In spite of the new Lillier school he thought that it would be necessary to provide additional room for some of the grades.

C. F. Albrecht was quite seriously injured in a runaway between Colorado City and Manitou.

There was a pleasant lawn sociable at the residence of Mr. F. L. Martin, on the northeast corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue.

Prof. F. A. Prior was confined to his home by a severe attack of oedema.

A troupe of Moorish dancing girls from the Midway at the world's fair gave an entertainment at Durkee hall.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

Question: *What is the best way to keep well?*
Answer: *The best way to keep well is to keep the body in good health. This can be done by eating a healthy diet, getting plenty of exercise, and keeping the mind active. It is also important to keep the body clean and to avoid all harmful habits.*

(Copyright 1914: By The T. A. Co., Inc.)

Captain Duncan gives some conclusions relative to modern wounds in a recent number of the "Military Surgeon." His observations were made at Tientsin, when there was a sharp battle between Villa and Carrado, Dec. 28, 1912.

Neither army had any medical facilities worthy of the name and the wounded were largely cared for by the surgeons of the United States army and those of the Red Cross.

Duncan commented upon the lack of cleanliness of the soldiers as a factor in their medical history after being wounded. The same comment has come from the men who served as surgeons in Manchuria and in the Balkans.

Worse than a Jap shot through the hip who was brought into a Russian hospital. He got access to water and the way he washed and cleaned himself astounded the Russians. A Russian soldier recently wounded watched the Jap all the time, then all at once he cried out: "Now also, I shall wash myself."

Some of Duncan's observations from this Mexican experience are as follows: (A) Tincture of iodine dressings, soap, some antiseptic like Ival, a few splints and a pocket case are all the things needed for 80 per cent of the wounded in the field.

(B) Wounds of the arms are usually unimportant. The patients walk about and take care of themselves, even assist in caring for others. One wound of the spine or fracture of the femur makes more work than 20 of the arm.

(C) Fractures of the femur are very difficult to treat. Many will become infected and the ultimate results will be bad. Wounds of the knee are also serious. Fractures of the bones of the leg (below the knee) give little trouble.

(D) Penetrating wounds of the thorax (chest, lungs) by small caliber bullets are not usually serious. They are generally easy to handle and about 80 per cent of them will end in recovery.

(E) Penetrating wounds of the abdomen are not so fatal as have been believed. With the minute modern missile nearly always at long range, the abdomen is often perforated without serious damage. These cases require little attention and 50 per cent of them will recover—if not mended with.

(F) Penetrating wounds of the cranium (head) are very serious, require much care, and in nearly 50 per cent of cases result in death.

(G) Gunshot wounds of the spine are the most difficult cases of all to care for and the most fatal.

(H) An army wagon will carry as many wounded as an ambulance, and, if properly bedded, with as much comfort. For all patients who can sit up, they are superior to ambulances. Loading and unloading of army wagons is more difficult.

Dr. Evans does not believe in dividing dressing stations for the slightly wounded. He says such should be diffused by the regimental surgeons and sent back to the line. The severely wounded should be transported to a reception hospital and from there to appropriate hospitals.

WATER OF MINERAL SPRINGS.
F. H. writes: "Will you give some information in regard to the water supply of so-called mineral springs? Also are the analyses of same reliable or claimed?"

REPLY
Before drinking from a spring one

India a fine fiber crop for 1913 is valued at \$10,471,734. Cotton, \$12,784,111. Cottonseed, \$4,418,481.

FOR SALE Real Estate
FOR SALE—By owner, ideal home
nice location, 7 rooms, bath, sewing
room, full set of closets, built-in drap-
ery and china closets, laundry tubs, hot
water, heat, & basement. 2 large lots

FOR SALE OR TRADE--One Year lease on 171-acre Mt ranch at Divide, Colo., 25 miles west of Colorado Springs, 1/2 mile from R R station.

66 a. in oats and barley, harvesting
now. A bargain-if taken at once I
will pay you to investigate this, either
for live stock, dairy, hay or potatoes
C. D. Roller, Divide, Colo.

beautiful lawn, shade and fruit trees
large chicken yard Drive by and see
this place See owner, on premises,
516 N Hancock Ave

FOR SALE OR TRADE—100 acres:
will also sell 100 adjoining, with good
improvements Write C. E. Sickels,

ON THIS fully modern bungalow, five large rooms and sleeping porch, conveniently arranged. Lot 50x100. Fine location. 1216 N Wahsatch.

6-ROOM house, modern, except heat; nicely finished inside; 4 closets, enclosed back porch, good cellar, gas and coal ranges, gas water heater, one and one-half lots. 1712 Grant Ave.

clear John Becker, 117 S. Weber, rear
cottage

160-ACRE relinquishment, near Yoder,
Colo. Good well, new house, best
grass. For sale for cash. Address
Clay Fee, 211 N. Weber.

10-ROOM house, 4 sleeping porches, for rent or sale. Apply to owner, 1803 N. Weber.

160 acres very choice land. 15 miles
east, \$300. 802 Cheyenne Blvd.
Highway travel and dist. 1/2 the time
for trucks or drivers. Black Hill.
New 4-r. cottage. 7' wide porch.
Chimp. Owns at 1008 E. 1st St.

FOR SALE RANCHES
280 ACRES, 33 miles northwest of Colorado Springs, one mile N. 11 R. 1.

325 ACRES imp. oved hay ranch; 100 acres in cultivation; near church and school, 5 miles from a good railroad town and 20 miles from Colo Springs good water. Apply to agent for price \$2,500. 211 N. C. street.

Raw, level, all tillable land, in Colo.
for \$1,000 cash; 8 miles to main line
Santa Fe R. R. See me at once if you
want the bargain of your life. 1608
Colo. Ave. Denver

620-ACRE stock farm and farming land, 2 miles from town; well improved. Information at 516 S. Nevada

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IT'S the combination, experience, care-
ful in promptness and price that
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 class visible typewriter, price, \$10;
 almost new L. C. Smith, price, \$25.00;
 rebuilt No. 2 Remington, price, \$15.00.

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CONFIDENTIAL The Private Loan Bank.
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goods, cattle, autos; low rates, no
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of time L-74, Gazette.

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